



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MEXICO.

*Yellow fever on vessels at Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Mayo*, which is infected, will sail to-morrow for Mobile via Ship Island Quarantine. I had 4 cases of yellow fever brought ashore from this vessel and put in the hospital. Three cases were convalescent when the ship was ready for sea, but the fourth case was in the fourth day of the disease and left in the hospital. The convalescents, who were the 3 engineers, sail with the ship. The compartment of the engineers was fumigated and disinfected immediately after they were taken to the hospital, but the fourth case, a fireman, was infected and taken sick in the same compartment afterwards. I suggested to the captain to have the whole ship fumigated before leaving for the States, and upon application to the health authorities he was informed that it would take a ton of sulphur to do the job, and \$300. The captain reported to me the result of his conference with the local health authorities, and I suggested to him that it would be better for the vessel to proceed directly to Ship Island and undergo fumigation and detention there, than to remain here in an infected port where I could not vouch for the fumigation after it was through with.

The steamship *King Gruffydd*, another infected vessel, has not yet been disinfected, although I asked that it should be done four days ago. This morning I sent the captain 30 pounds of sulphur to disinfect the fore-castle, and we will try to do our own disinfection. * * *

The condition in the shipping remains about the same, no new cases aboard for three days. The mortality in the city will be higher than last week.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON, M. D.,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.*VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *August 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following health report for the week ended August 24: Yellow fever, 19 cases, and 12 deaths; deaths from remittent fever, 2; pernicious fever, 4; tuberculosis, 7; from all causes, 58.

The shipping is clear of infection at present, all the infected vessels having sailed.

The passenger traffic to Havana continues large, and I am only issuing certificates to the immunes, and the nonimmunes from the noninfected interior.

I have just heard of a case of scarlet fever in Orizaba, that was brought from Jalapa. This case was reported by a physician who moved his family from Orizaba on account of the disease. Can hear of no case in or about Vera Cruz. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.